

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)
APRIL, 1942.

Copy No. 7.

- NOTE:** (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Particulars as to numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.
- (2) The statistics herein are as at the end of April, 1942. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939, and of each month since July, 1941, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. Net enlistments represent net numbers of men taken into defence forces and not discharged therefrom. It includes dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces.

End of Month	Employed in Industry (excluding Rural and Household Domestic)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (a)			Total (excluding persons employed in rural in- dustry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1393.3	511.2	1904.5	321.1	0.2	321.3	1714.4	511.4	2225.8
August ..	1398.1	516.0	1914.1	338.4	0.3	338.7	1736.5	516.3	2252.8
September ..	1408.1	521.6	1929.7	344.2	1.9	346.1	1752.3	523.5	2275.8
October ..	1408.1	527.7	1935.8	359.0	2.9	361.9	1767.1	530.6	2297.7
November ..	1407.7	533.1	1940.8	378.5	3.6	382.1	1786.2	536.7	2322.9
December ..	1394.6	535.1	1929.7	436.6	4.3	440.9	1831.2	539.4	2370.6
1942 - January ..	1378.1	537.6	1915.7	481.6	5.8	487.4	1859.7	543.4	2403.1
February ..	1368.0	548.0	1916.0	513.3	7.0	520.3	1881.3	555.0	2436.3
March ..	1363.4	554.2	1917.6	545.5	9.2	554.7	1908.9	563.4	2472.3
April ..	1354.7	559.0	1913.7	574.8	11.5	586.3	1929.5	570.5	2500.0

(a) See Section 4 of this summary for fuller details of this figure. It represents "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and includes dead, missing and prisoners of war.

The number of males employed in industry was increasing until September, 1941, when it steadied for two months, and subsequently, coincident with the heavy military call-ups since November, 1941, commenced to decline. Employment of females continues to increase steadily but has shown no tendency to accelerate.

The main features of the April figures are an increase of 29,300 males and 2,300 females taken into the defence forces, and a decline of 8,700 males and an increase of 4,800 females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic). The increase in the males in net enlistments was slightly less than during March. The increase in net enlistments in the five months from November to April amounted to 196,300 or over 50 per cent. of their numbers in November.

2. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for April, 1942 the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July, 1939) and from November, 1941, is also made. In previous issues of this survey, the last three columns showed changes from July 1941 to date. The comparison now shown is as from November, 1941 to date, as November marked a more definite turning point than July, 1941. (It will be noted that the three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war).

/Australia

Australia - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at April, 1942.

	Totals as at end of April, 1942			Increases					
				July, 1939 to April, 1942 (Whole War Period)			November, 1941 to April, 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
(i) Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war	574.8	11.5	586.3	574.8	11.5	586.3	196.3	7.9	204.2
(ii) Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:									
Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft ..	74.8	20.4	95.2	64.2	19.3	83.5	15.1	9.2	24.3
Other Factories ..	479.4	181.8	661.2	52.8	34.7	87.5	-21.0	1.1	-19.9
Other ..	800.5	356.8	1157.3	-68.3	84.5	16.2	-47.1	15.6	-31.5
Total:	1354.7	559.0	1913.7	48.7	138.5	187.2	-53.0	25.9	-27.1
(iii) Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work ..	45.0	18.3	63.3	-219.0	-15.7	-234.7	-28.9	-1.0	-29.9
Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:	1974.5	588.8	2563.3	404.5	134.3	538.8	114.4	32.8	147.2
(iv) Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners:	-	-	-	60.9	28.1	89.0	9.1	4.2	13.3
(v) Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed, and from rural and private domestic wage earners ..	-	-	-	343.6	106.2	449.8	105.3	28.6	133.9

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 4 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table. In recent months "net enlistments" include some men "returned to areas". Some of these have been excluded from the total for April. Totals for this and previous months require some revision to exclude these men temporarily returned to civilian life. The double counting in the grand total occupied is believed to be less than one per cent. The increases shown in the above table, however, may be appreciably affected by the revision.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for about 45,000 of the above being not employed.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Interstate migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and April 1942 has however been taken into account as far as possible, but the figures are approximations only, and will be revised from time to time as later data becomes available.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July, 1939, 586,300 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 187,200 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 773,500 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 234,700 persons, (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 89,000 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage-earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 449,800 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on this page indicates that approximately 106,000 of them were females.

The next table summarises the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to July 1941 - the first period of war, (b) July 1941 to November 1941, and (c) November 1941 to April 1942 - the period since war commenced in the Pacific.

	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths)	November 1941 to April 1942 (5 Mths)	July 1939 to July 1941 (24 Mths)	July 1941 to November 1941 (4 Mths)	November 1941 to April 1942 (5 Mths)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces ϕ	321.1	57.4	196.3	13.4	14.3	39.3
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	87.3	14.4	-53.0	3.6	3.6	-10.6
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	408.4	71.8	143.3	17.0	17.9	28.7
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	175.0	15.1	28.9	7.3	3.8	5.8
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners	44.5	7.3	9.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
(c) Persons drawn from other groups \star ..	188.9	49.4	105.3	7.9	12.3	21.1
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total Increase in Defence Forces and Industry (other than rural and household domestic)	90.9	25.3	33.8	3.8	6.3	6.8
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed	14.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners	20.5	3.4	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
(c) Persons drawn from other groups \star ..	56.2	21.4	28.6	2.3	5.3	5.7

ϕ See explanation of net enlistments in Section 4 on page 5 hereof. \star As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

The increase of 773,500 persons in defence forces and industry and trade since July, 1939, consisted of 499,300 persons up to July, 1941, and 274,200 since that date. The increase averaged 20,800 monthly for the first 24 months, and has risen to an average of 35,500 during the last 5 months. Normal increase has supplied about 2,700 each month; but while unemployed supplied on an average nearly 8,000 each month during the first 24 months, the last 5 months have yielded only an average of 6,000 from absorption of unemployed. After allowing for the number of workers idle through normal sickness, accidents, etc., the number of unemployed now remaining to be absorbed into employment has reached an extremely low figure. Over half of the 5,000 unemployed men estimated as taken into employment in April were in Queensland, which is the only State with any substantial number of unemployed men still available.

The influx of persons from rural and domestic occupations, employers and self-employed persons, and unoccupied persons is increasing and the monthly influx from this source of 10,200 during the first 24 months has now increased to a monthly average of 26,800 since November, 1941. The large increase of 196,300 men in the forces since November, 1941 has been met by a decline of 53,000 in industrial employment, and an influx of 105,300 men from rural industries, employers and self-employed men and delayed retirements, in addition to a decline in unemployed and the normal increase in persons available.

/3. Summary

3. Summary of Man-power Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 2 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Man-power Statistics as at end of April, 1942.

State	Totals as at end of April 1942			Increases					
				July 1939 to April 1942 (Whole War Period)			Nov. 1941 to April 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 4, page 5 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	215.5	3.3	218.8	215.5	3.3	218.8	80.6	2.0	82.6
Victoria ..	156.8	3.3	160.1	156.8	3.3	160.1	48.9	2.3	51.2
Queensland ..	76.4	1.8	78.2	76.4	1.8	78.2	26.9	1.4	28.3
South Australia ..	44.1	1.2	45.3	44.1	1.2	45.3	12.3	0.8	13.1
Western Australia..	61.1	1.5	62.6	61.1	1.5	62.6	20.1	1.2	21.3
Tasmania ..	20.6	0.4	21.0	20.6	0.4	21.0	7.4	0.2	7.6
Australia: (b)	574.8	11.5	586.3	574.8	11.5	586.3	196.3	7.9	204.2
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	561.2	223.5	784.7	21.7	61.8	83.5	-18.8	6.3	-12.5
Victoria ..	385.5	185.8	571.3	22.9	47.3	70.2	-17.9	8.9	-9.0
Queensland ..	164.0	57.9	221.9	-9.3	6.8	-2.5	-4.2	1.9	-2.3
South Australia ..	126.7	48.2	174.9	19.4	15.9	35.3	-0.3	6.5	6.2
Western Australia..	76.6	28.8	105.4	-7.3	3.5	-3.8	-8.4	1.1	-7.3
Tasmania ..	38.9	14.6	53.5	1.2	3.1	4.3	-1.7	1.3	-0.4
Australia (b)	1354.7	559.0	1913.7	48.7	138.5	187.2	-53.0	25.9	-27.1
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> (See note (iii) on page 2) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	14.8	6.3	21.1	-97.6	-5.3	-102.9	-11.9	-0.4	-12.3
Victoria ..	9.1	5.0	14.1	-54.5	-4.5	-59.0	-2.4	0.0	-2.4
Queensland ..	15.1	4.2	19.3	-24.2	-2.9	-27.1	-10.9	-0.7	-11.6
South Australia ..	2.9	1.4	4.3	-17.9	-1.8	-19.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
Western Australia..	2.2	0.9	3.1	-18.6	-1.0	-19.6	-2.8	0.0	-2.8
Tasmania ..	0.9	0.5	1.4	-6.2	-0.2	-6.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Australia: (b)	45.0	18.3	63.3	-219.0	-15.7	-234.7	-28.9	-1.0	-29.9
(iv) <u>Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-employed, and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	..	..	..	116.8	49.1	165.9	46.4	6.7	53.1
Victoria ..	..	..	..	95.2	35.4	130.6	22.2	8.9	31.1
Queensland ..	..	..	..	38.7	2.3	41.0	12.3	2.3	14.6
South Australia ..	..	..	..	42.1	13.2	55.3	9.8	6.8	16.6
Western Australia..	..	..	..	35.7	3.1	38.8	9.6	2.4	12.0
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	15.6	2.8	18.4	5.6	1.4	7.0
Australia: (b)	..	..	..	(c) 343.6	106.2	449.8	(c) 105.3	28.6	133.9

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(c) These totals are slightly less than the sum of the figures shown separately for the States, on account of declines in Northern Territory employment since February not fully counterbalanced by the allowances for migration from the Territory.

The principal change in the figures in the last part of the above table, compared with those shown for March, is a fall in the numbers of males for Victoria. This was the result of three factors - (a) a very small increase in net enlistments in that State for April, (b) a large decrease in males in employment in April, and (c) the use of revised estimates of interstate migration which allowed for greater inflow of men into Victoria from other States.

/The last

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to April 1942 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to April 1942 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales..	84.0	35.9	50.6	31.0	33.4	4.9
Victoria ..	102.5	37.2	78.6	27.9	23.9	9.3
Queensland ..	72.8	4.7	49.7	0.0	23.1	4.7
South Australia..	141.3	44.3	108.4	21.5	32.9	22.8
Western Australia	150.0	14.0	106.6	3.1	39.2	10.9
Tasmania ..	129.6	24.1	83.1	12.0	46.5	12.0
AUSTRALIA:	97.7	30.9	67.8	22.6	29.9	8.3

The above figures reveal a position which may be summarised as follows. As pointed out in earlier issues of this Survey, diversion of men into the forces and industry has proceeded farthest in Western Australia and South Australia. This position had been well established during the early part of the war (before the entry of Japan). It was probably due in the case of Western Australia to the presence of large numbers of men from wheat-growing and other primary industries who were free to enlist or be called up for service, and in the case of South Australia to the munitions programme, which had been commenced early in that State, and required large numbers of men. In the period since Japan entered the war, the highest rate of diversion of men was in Tasmania, probably partly due to a drift of men into industry on the mainland, while Western Australia in second place was well ahead of any of the other four States. New South Wales took a relatively higher position in this latter period than in the earlier period, and its rate of diversion placed it in the third place on practically the same level as South Australia.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women has risen to an outstandingly high figure for South Australia, which placed that State well ahead of any other State in the total diversion of women for the whole war period. At the same time, the Western Australian rate for females, which was extremely low in the early war period, rose to a high level, obviously due to the necessity of finding more women to make good the large deficiency of men which the high rate for males showed must have occurred. Tasmania also, where the diversion of men had been high, showed a correspondingly high rate for females.

4. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarised from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war, and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes, and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA
Enlisted from commencement of War to 30th April, 1942.
(Full time continuous duty)

Services			Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES.				
Military	A.I.F.	..	231,802	201,455
	Garrison	..	28,768	22,291
	Militia	..	293,001	257,234
	V.D.C.	..	3,129	3,064
Air	- R.A.A.F.	..	80,791	73,767
Naval	- R.A.N. and			
	R.A.N.A.S.	..	19,057	16,987
TOTAL MALES:			656,548	574,798
FEMALES.				
Military	Nurses, A.I.F...		1,233	1,098
	Nurses, Militia		1,550	1,102
	V.A.D. - A.I.F.		471	471
	V.A.D. - Militia		935	790
	A.W.A.S.	..	1,652	1,638
Air	- W.A.A.A.F.	..	6,471	6,335
Naval	- W.R.A.N.S.	..	80	80
			12,392	11,514
TOTAL FEMALES:				

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 30TH APRIL, 1942.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	per 1,000 male population at 30.6.39	Number	per 1,000 female population at 30.6.39
New South Wales (a)	215,541	155.0	3,315	2.42
Victoria ..	156,812	168.8	3,373	3.54
Queensland ..	78,389	143.7	1,784	3.68
South Australia ..	44,060	147.9	1,177	3.95
Western Australia	61,065	249.6	1,477	6.69
Tasmania ..	20,565	170.8	388	3.34
<u>AUSTRALIA (b):</u>	574,798	163.4	11,514	3.35

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

- Notes: (i) Net enlistments represent gross enlistments less discharges and includes dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. It represents net number withdrawn from civil occupations.
- (ii) Small differences between the rates per 1,000 population for the various States should not be regarded as significant, as the Military districts do not in all cases exactly coincide with State boundaries. For example, a portion of New South Wales is included with the 3rd Military District (Victoria). The outstanding feature of the rates are the relatively very high figures for Western Australia.

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CANBERRA, A.C.T.

2nd July, 1942.